

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1881.

NUMBER 6.

## Official Directory.

LOWMEYER H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.  
BERNARD ZWART, U. S. Commissioner, Eastern District of Missouri, Ironton.  
THOS. MADRY, State Senator of 24th District, Doniphan.  
JNO. L. THOMAS, Judge 26th Circuit, Hillsboro.  
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.  
J. W. BEERYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.  
FRANZ DINGER, Presiding Judge, Ironton.  
DAVID E. PALMER, Bellevue, and Jos. G. CLARKSON, Annapolis, Associate Judges.  
JOHN E. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.  
A. FLETCHER, Sheriff, Ironton.  
JAMES BEYFORD, Collector, Ironton.  
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.  
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.  
G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.  
WM. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.  
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.  
J. GRANTHOFME, Coroner, Ironton.  
V. O. GRIFPITH, County School Commissioner for Iron county, Missouri, Ironton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.  
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.  
Municipal Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

## Societies.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR meet alternate Wednesday evenings, as follows: July 1st and 29th, August 3rd, 17th and 31st, September 14th and 28th, October 12th and 26th, November 9th and 23rd, and December 7th and 21st.  
W. WILKINSON, Reporter.  
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M. meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.  
SENIOR ORDER, No. 183, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
MASONIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
IRONTON LODGE, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.  
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Ironton.  
PIERCE LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.  
IRONTON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, Ironton.

## Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Arcadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 8 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.  
M. F. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. M. F. Pastor. Residence: Ironton, Mo. Services, Sunday and Thursday evenings. G. GEORGE BOURN, Pastor. Episcopal Services will be held regularly hereafter in St. Paul's Church, Ironton, on the fourth Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M., and evening.

## WANTED GOLDEN DAWN OR LIGHT ON THE GREAT FUTURE

In this life, through the dark valley, and in the life eternal, as seen in the thoughts of leading authors and seers, among whom are Bishop Simpson, Warren, Harri, and Fox, Joseph Cook, Beecher, Talmage, Mr. Currie, Dr. Marsh, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Crosby, Dr. Chyler, Geo. D. Prentiss, Dean Stanley, Whittier, Lowell, and others. The subjects treated are Death, Immortality, Millennium and Second Advent, the Resurrection, Judgment, the Punishment of the Wicked, and the Reward of the Righteous. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. It contains the greatest thoughts of the world's greatest authors, on subjects of the most profound interest to everyone. Not gloomy but brilliant. There is not a dull page in the book. It is absolutely without a rival. Everybody will read it. School Teachers, Students, Young Men and Ladies, acting as agents for this book are making over \$100 a month. Send for a sample. One sent 21 first 15 days, another 46 in 8 days, another 11 in one day, another 15 and 5 Bibles in 5 days; a lady sold 9 in 10 hours. Send for circular. Also agents wanted for the best-selling Religious New Testament, and for the most famous Bibles ever sold by agents. Send for circulars.

## \$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or protruding PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name genuine without fail in nature. Send for circular. All druggists or general stores have it or will get it for you. \$1. Sold in Ironton by W. F. WILSON, Druggist.

## MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS

To architects, builders and owners we can offer great inducements in MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS AND CRATES. Our iron mantels are preferred to marble, slate or any other material that can be used for a mantel. They are cheaper, more durable, and ornamental, and need only to be seen to be appreciated. Send for catalogue and price list. Sale and sample room, 701 and 703 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.  
B. HORTON & CO., Manufacturers of Marbleized Iron Mantels and Crates.  
We also manufacture the celebrated cook stove "GENERAL" for wood or coal (first premiums awarded six years in succession at St. Louis Fair); together with a full line of Cook and Heating Stoves.

## Don't Fail

To call to see me before doing your purchasing. I am prepared to accommodate all who need.  
Saddlery and Harness of any description. The latest improvements of patented roads kept on hand.  
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!  
To get the best go to W. P. MCCARVER, West Main Street, Ironton.  
Collars, Briddles, Whips, Blankets, Saddlery, Hardware, &c., &c., also on hand.  
W. P. MCCARVER.

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS!

I will meet the tax-payers of Iron county, Mo., in the several townships, for the purpose of receiving taxes FOR THE YEAR 1881 and all back years, at the times and places below stated, viz:  
Dent township, D. S. Love's, September 5th and 6th.  
Dent township, Adams' Store, Sept. 7th.  
Knox township, Mrs. Robinson's, September 8th and 9th.  
Iron township, Bellevue, September 12th, 13th and 14th.  
Arcadia township, Ironton, September 15th, 16th and 17th.  
Union township, Des Arc, September 19th and 20th.  
Union township, Annapolis, September 21st and 22nd.  
Liberty township, Big Creek, Lib. Dunn's, September 26th.  
Liberty township, Marble Creek, Polk's Store, September 27th.  
Special Notice—The undersigned is compelled by a very stringent law to make collections (when delinquents on personal property do not come forward and pay voluntarily) by seizing and selling personal property; and, as the law must be enforced, he will do his duty in all cases without exception. Delinquents on personal taxes, as well as on real estate, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
JAMES HUFFORD, Collector, Iron county, Missouri.

## Trustee's Sale.

Whereas Randolph Reed by his certain deed of trust, dated the 23rd day of January, 1881, and recorded in the recorder's office of Iron county, Missouri, in Book "X," pages 354 to 356, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, to wit: and being situate in the county of Iron, and State of Missouri, to wit:  
All of lot number eighteen (18), in block number two (2), in the town of Shawville in said county of Iron, and State of Missouri; boundary of said lot: Sixty-six (66) feet by one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet, in section seventeen (17) township thirty (30), north of range four (4) west, said lot being described on plat of said town of Shawville as made out and filed by John A. Miller, administrator of said David W. Shaver, deceased, as lot five (5), in block two (2), in said town of Shawville.  
Which said conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed of trust described; and, whereas, said note has become due and remains unpaid;  
Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the conditions in said deed of trust, the undersigned will, on  
Saturday, the 3rd day of September, 1881, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the courthouse door in the city of Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, sell the above described real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said note and the costs of executing this trust.  
auct184 JAMES H. CLARK, Trustee.

## Hotel at Annapolis

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY!  
Together with the Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., thereunto belonging. The premises containing two lots, with Ice-House, Stable, and other outbuildings. Also, for sale cheap, a  
FARM OF 160 ACRES, on Black River, 6 miles west of Annapolis. For terms, etc., apply to  
Mrs. H. H. PETERS, Annapolis, Iron county, Missouri.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE!

At E. C. Tamm's shop, on Arcadia St. 3 New Wagon; 3 Second hand Wagons; 1 Open and 1 Top Buggy; 1 Sulky; and a No 1 Horse—works double and single.

## WM. MYERS, Hair-Cutting and Shaving.

Ironton, Mo.  
One Door South of Lopez's Store.

## HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. The Recipes used in this practice for 25 years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 438 E. 1st St., New York, N. Y.

## Restaurant and Confectionery.

FOESTERLE,  
DEALERS IN  
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, ETC.  
MEALS AT ALL HOURS!  
ALSO,  
MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS  
AND DEALER IN  
TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

## S. S. VAUGHN, PROPRIETOR.

Ironton Tonsorial Saloon,  
One Door South of Garner's.

## W. R. EDGAR, Attorney at Law.

Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co., IRONTON, MO.  
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION to Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of courthouse square.

## J. J. GILMORE, (Representing Southeast Missouri) WITH G. W. GAUSS' Sons

Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes  
419 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Various Matters.

Sugar of a very fair quality is now made from rags.  
Bob Ingersoll is said to be uncommonly fond of fried onions.  
The late Judge Colt, of Massachusetts, left a \$100,000 estate.  
A Hartford editor says that shark, boiled, stuffed and baked, is good eating.  
Dan Rice commenced his career as a jockey for Henry Clay. He is about 60 years old.  
Ex-Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, left \$5,000 for a drinking fountain in front of the Detroit City Hall.  
A girl who pitches her voice for conversation by means of a tuning fork is a curiosity in the Catskills.  
The Lake Okkeehobee region in South Florida, it is found, produces a native variety of the India-rubber tree.

Wade Hampton, who is passing the summer at Dagger's Springs, Va., has been very successful at fishing this season.

Some New England groceries still bear signs with "West India Goods on sale," recalling Salem's past glories.

It is said that iron or steel immersed in a solution of carbonate of potash or soda for a few minutes will not rust for years.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of New York, is the only surviving graduate of West Point who was a general in the Mexican war.

Women of the workhouses at Louisville and Cincinnati are made to break rock on the streets two hours every morning.

It is rumored that Gov. Plaisied, of Maine, will be married in October. He is making extensive repairs in his house in Bangor.

The credit system is a beautiful thing. Only about 15 per cent. of all the judgments obtained in the higher of Chicago courts are collected.

There have been heavy rains of late just where rains at this season of the year are most rare—in Arizona. Much damage has been done.

A Cincinnati wholesale merchant says the best quality of whisky is ordered by the Vermonters and the worst by the Boston dealers.

A single grape vine at Cajon, Cal., bears five tons of fruit, the weight of which has broken down the sturdy oak tree on which the vine climbs.

California raises great quantities of mustard seed, but cannot succeed in refining it, so the bulk goes to England, and returns as Durham mustard.

A Maine man of wealth left his estate so conditioned that his heirs will lose their income six months for every breach of a total abstinence pledge.

Alexander Burns, a grandnephew of the poet, died in Louisville the other week. He was one of the oldest and most capable engineers on the Western waters.

Gen. H. Hill, who was one of Lee's division commanders, is now President of the Arkansas University. The school has 440 students, and Gen. Hill makes a popular executive.

They tell at Newport of a girl who, by wearing an enormous sunflower on her front, got mistaken for a target, and was pierced by an arrow from a near-sighted archer's bow.

The grave of Gen. Braddock, defeated near Pittsburgh in 1755, is a few miles east of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., on the old National pike. There is no monument or stone to mark it.

The Lebanon Shakers number 350, two-thirds of whom are women and girls, and their property is valued at \$1,500,000. Members relinquish all claims on retiring from the community.

Georgie Millzer, only six years old, set off an infernal machine in a crowded San Francisco theatre. It was only a wad of cotton full of Cayenne pepper and alcohol, but its burning cleared the house.

The White House has had no general overhauling since it was rebuilt in 1815, after it had been destroyed by fire by the British troops, on the occasion of their raid upon Washington in the war of 1812.

The men of an opera company organized for a New England tour are to parade on the day of the entertainment through the streets of each town visited, wearing fanciful costumes, and singing songs with a bell accompaniment.

## The Right to Bear Arms.

BY THOMAS CALAHAN.

In obedience to the request of his friend, Judge T. P. Russell, the writer takes up this subject with a view of ascertaining what can be done, if anything, to check the prevalent practice of using firearms, especially by boys.

It is generally supposed that the right to bear arms is guaranteed by the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which says: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

The Supreme Court of the United States, which alone has the power to expound the Constitution, has never passed upon that amendment, so that we are left to infer its scope and design from the expositions given by that court in regard to other amendments.

Eminent jurists have expressed the opinion that it is restrictive on both the national and State Legislatures. Bishop, on "Crimines," takes this view. The Supreme Court of Georgia, in Nunn vs. the State [1. Kelly, 243] agrees with Bishop. The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the State vs. Smith, the State vs. Chandler, and the State vs. Jumel, also adopts this view. The Supreme Court of Arkansas, in the State vs. Buzzard, holds the same idea regarding the amendment, as an assertion of that general right of sovereignty belonging to independent nations to regulate their military force.

On the other side, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in expounding some of the earlier amendments to the Constitution, leave little room to doubt that the first ten amendments are only restrictive on the Federal power. Thus in Barrow vs. the City of Baltimore [VII. Peters, 243-257] it was held that an act of the Maryland Legislature, which it was alleged, deprived the plaintiff in error of his property, without just compensation, was not void as being in conflict with the fifth amendment of the Federal Constitution. Chief-Justice Marshall, delivering the unanimous judgment of the court, said: "The question presented is, we think, of great importance, but not of much difficulty. The Constitution was ordained and established by the people of the United States themselves for their own government, and not for the government of the individual States. Each State established a Constitution for itself, and in that Constitution provided such limitations and restrictions on the powers of its particular government as its judgment dictated. The people of the United States framed such a government for the United States as they supposed best adapted to their situation, and best calculated to promote their interests. The power they conferred on this Government was to be exercised by itself, and the limitations on power, if expressed in general terms, are naturally and we think, necessarily applicable to the government created by the instrument. They are limitations of power granted in the instrument itself, not of distinct governments framed by different persons and for different purposes."

Three things make this an exceedingly strong decision. First, it was unanimous. Then, Chief-Justice Marshall was one of the best jurists the United States ever produced. And lastly, he had been a very prominent member of the convention which framed the Constitution, and so may be presumed to have well understood that instrument.

The language quoted above would be equally decisive if applied to any of the first ten commandments. Again, in Fox vs. the State of Ohio [Howard, 410-434] it is declared that the prohibitions contained in the amendments to the Federal Constitution "were not designed as limits upon the State governments in reference to their own citizens. They are exclusively restrictions upon Federal power, intended to prevent interference with the rights of the States, and of their citizens." "Such, indeed," said Mr. Justice Daniel, in delivering the opinion of the court, "is the only rational and intelligible interpretation which these amendments can bear, since it is neither probable nor credible that the States should have anxiously insisted to infringe upon the Federal Constitution restrictions upon their own authority, restrictions which some of the States regarded as the sine qua non of its adoption by them."

So also it was held in Smith vs. the State of Maryland [XIX. Howard, 71-76] that the provisions of the fourth amendment had no applications to the process of the State courts.

Also in Withers vs. Buckley, [XX. Howard, 84-90.] and in Twichell vs. the Commonwealth, [VII. Wall, 321], equally decisive language, by the same court will be found.

In view of these decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, there can remain but little doubt that if the question should come up before that court, it would hold that the second amendment of the Federal Constitution is restrictive upon the General Government merely, and not upon the States; and that every State has power to regulate the bearing of arms in such manner as it may see fit, or to prohibit it altogether.

Inasmuch as the legislation of one State is not binding on another, all the conflicting decisions of the various Supreme Courts are set aside, except as they are indications of the general drift of jurisprudence on this subject, and it is only necessary to consider the status of Missouri in the matter.

And here there is an advance in the right direction. Under the preceding Constitution the right to carry arms was practically unlimited. This may have arisen from the fact that in Missouri at the close of the war, about all the rights any man had were those that were within rifle range.

The present Constitution holds the following language: Art. 2, Sec. 17—That the right of no citizen to keep and bear arms in defence of his home, person and property, or in aid of the civil power, when there is legally summoned, shall be called into question, but nothing herein contained is intended to justify the practice of wearing concealed weapons.

Under this we have an exceedingly stringent statute, passed in 1874, and amended in 1875, in 1877, and in 1879. It covers as nearly as may, all possible cases, and forbids, under a heavy penalty, the carrying of any weapon, either concealed or openly.

A man who is moving, or is on a journey, can carry them on the road, but cannot take them into any place of public resort.

A man can carry arms to a militia muster, or a civil officer can carry them. When a man is in danger of great bodily harm, the fact can be adduced as a defense against an indictment for carrying weapons.

So far as known to the writer, the Supreme Court of the State has never passed upon this statute, but a careful examination of it, and a comparison of it with the Constitution, will demonstrate that it is only a statute against carrying concealed weapons. The writer is aware that this is not the general received idea, but that makes little difference. The body of the offense specified by the statute consists in having or carrying any weapon concealed upon or about the person.

Before carrying a weapon openly can be indictable under that statute, the word "or" must come in between the words "concealed" and "upon or about the person." As the statute stands, the words last mentioned merely indicate the place of concealment that makes the act of carrying indictable. And the introduction of the word "or" after the word "concealed" will require the word "either" before it, so that the statute would have to read: "Any person who shall carry any weapon either concealed or about or upon his person."

Just that and nothing more. And that is all it can be under the Constitution of the State, which specifies that the right to bear arms for specified purposes SHALL NOT BE CALLED IN QUESTION. No stronger language could be used.

The right of self-defense is one form of the right to life, which is inalienable; a man cannot divest himself of it, and the Constitution presumes that those who propose to destroy a man's life or home or property, do not always give him notice of their intention so to do; he must then have the legal right to be always ready for defense to the utmost, at any moment, or with any weapon he can demand. The Constitution gives a man the right of self-defense with any weapon, and makes it his duty and will punish him if he does not carry his weapons openly—that is, in the best possible position for reaching them—and using them with the greatest readiness and effect.

If the right of all citizens to keep and bear arms for the purposes and in the cases specified cannot be called in question, it is both legally and morally certain that no law can be passed under the Constitution impairing that right, much less a law prohibiting it.

If the existing statute has the powers claimed for it, both of those things are done by it.

In the meantime indictments will be found under the assumed powers of the statute, and prisoners will be punished,

not as criminals, but because they are too poor to carry their case up where an authoritative exposition of the Constitution can be had, and the statute measured by it.

But perhaps the most troublesome class of cases in regard to carrying arms, arises in connexion with their being rashly and carelessly handled. To cover the whole case, let the laws be vigorously enforced against carrying concealed weapons; enforce our game and bird laws, and laws against trespassing on property, and leave the risk of shooting themselves or each other to be taken by the awkward squad.

In the meantime as nearly all our murderous affrays arise in saloons, gambling houses, whore-houses and race-courses, keep away from those places. It is very rarely that a quiet and orderly man is injured by violence.

Although society in Missouri is improving, the millennium is not yet sufficiently developed to require any abatement of either the right or the means of self-defense.

## From Mike Dodson.

SUNDAY OF ARKADY, Aug. 15, 1881.

## Mistur Ake—

The wether has bin so hot an dri that I hav abowt dride up myself, which accounts fur mi allense, I reckun. But as the water-million krap is gud, I ma be abil to tuck it thru. There is nuthin ov impotense transpirin in the Subirbs. Thar is jest thre topiks ov note transpirin: Fust, the Kurnel's melon patch; secondly, howse-muvin bi John Wait-wurth, and thirdly, the pedlers an ther enemi. I see bi the Rozestrut that the Kurnel's patch is begun to yield frute at larst. I am veri glad to here it, fur I expect to revil in the lucksary ov that patch veri mutchil, jest as sune as the begin to ripen fast enuf to kepe me suplide. I gess most ov the millions is in large, or I wud hav seen sune ov them. Thar is wun konsolashun whil I am watin fur the Kurnel to hum round, I kan be kinder fillin on sune things Hil an Hotsun is bringin from the Sunni South. 2ndly—John Whit-wurth's howse-muvin was a komplete sukcess. He got the ole bldin jacked up, an lade sune bords on it fur it to roll on, an got his tackett ol redi to go, when he bitched his ole mare to wun end ov the rope an bollerred, when the nobel beast gav a pul altogether—an the place that nu that bldin, now in no more fur the kriter aktualli pulled the bldin to peeces, rite in the middil. John tuck it veri feelsoophicall; fur he sade he was glad ov it, fur now he cud make to bldins out ov it, and put 'em where he wantid 'em. 3ly—The pedlers an ther enemi is the principle ov konversashun an observashun abowt dinur time. The ralerode kumpany hav bin tryin to get rid ov the pedlers that infest the depo, tu the injun ov the sein-house. As this had to deal with wimin an children, the ride tu git sune wun to put them oph. Mistur D'Mire, the agint, tride to kepe them oph without force, an this wudent sta awa. Then the boss sent Mistur Bires, ov Ironton, to put 'em oph, an arrest necessary. He ward 'em oph; but no gud. Then Mistur Bires was instructed to hire sune wun as grand bouner, whu cud take 'em bi the britches an drive 'em oph. An the job was wun which rekward a man whu was rock-lus ov rotten egg, an whu had no reputashun to lose, an wun tu boom a smal salari was entind, together with the oner of the offe. It was difult to find him. At larst wun Kox, a grate big, ovurgrowe, lushy-hedid man, whose veri aperece inspired the children with the idear ov "bugger," came forward an volunteered to sakrifise whot leetle respektabillti he had left fur the sake ov a star on on his breast an ten dollars a month. Mistur Kox has put in his aperece at the depo with a leetle star abowt 3-4 ov an inch from pint to pint, an feels as proud ov it as if it was the epulett ov a Major-General, an struts aroun the platform like a grate big turkey gobbler among hens an chickens. The pedlers an this man ove the smal star have a turn a-most ever di; but no egg yit. A fad sune, the grand bouner bounered Mrs. Wethers, the injun as a result he got a rock side ov his hed, an arrestid fur assalt an batteri, when he wud find \$10 an krots. Sine whitch time he has not bouner aroun so fre. Mrs. W. told him she had kpowd he was so hard up she wud hav got up a subseripshun among the passingers to bi him sune krots, or git his washed, so he wud apere decent at the depo whar there was ledin an gentelmans furseller; he has a hard time ov it, but I am glad ov it. He has got so that he komz his bare an washes his face, when he cume to the depo now. The Subirbs is improvinn mitil. John Whit-wurth is bldin a nu house, an the Little Pusher has got a bugger, an Mrs. Hoves has bilt a nu house, also Misses Austin. Likwize Jim Bards has made wonderful improvments in the house on the hill. The brigstall stands, but is a leetle lopsided. The arkitekt still lives.

## Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article, made of valuable remedies known to all, that physicians use and trust in daily, is commended it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for a good thing that have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will write about them." Rev. —, Washington, D. C.